each ſurrounded with a ſhort lax vagina, black at the baſe and margin, but of a pale green in the middle.

The ſpaces between the joints are of a ſtrong bluiſh green, channelled with twelve or ſixteen furrows, and having alternate ridges, which are armed with hard, ſhort, rough ſpines, regularly placed in one line, along each ridge, as is expreſſed at b; where a vagina, a, and part of the ſtem are magnified.

The ſtem, as in the other ſpecies, conſiſts of a number of fiſtular tubes, which are bound together by an external and internal bark, and form one general fiſtular tube. In this ſpecies the inner bark is ſmooth and white.

The barren leaves in this ſpecies are not to be diſtinguiſhed from the fertile in any thing, but the want of fructification, and in their upper extremities terminating in a fine point.

Both the one and the other are moſt commonly ſimple, but ſometimes emit one or two branches from the lower joints, as is expreſſed in the plate. Theſe are of the ſame figure and ſtructure as the primary leaves, only ſmaller, and conſiſting of fewer joints.

This ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed by the ſhort obtuſe dents of the vaginæ, by the remoteneſs of the joints, by the roughneſs of the touch, and by being an evergreen.

The only places where I have ſeen it grow, are amongſt the buſhes cloſe by the brook at the lower end of the *Helk*, near *Ingleton*; and in a field, belonging to an eſtate called *Upper Brier*, in *Northowram*, near *Halifax*.

JAMES BOLTON *Filices Britannicae (An History of the British Proper Ferns)* LEEDS, 1785–1790 CHICAGO BOTANIC GARDEN Octavo